

COLOR THE COAST

WITH:
PELICAN
PETE

AND
MOLLY
MANATEE

F372.357S
C719

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Color the Coast

A document prepared by
The Citizen Advisory Committee
on
Florida's Coastal Resources Management

Produced by Wilderness Graphics, Inc.,
Tallahassee, Florida

Illustrated by Randy McCaulley

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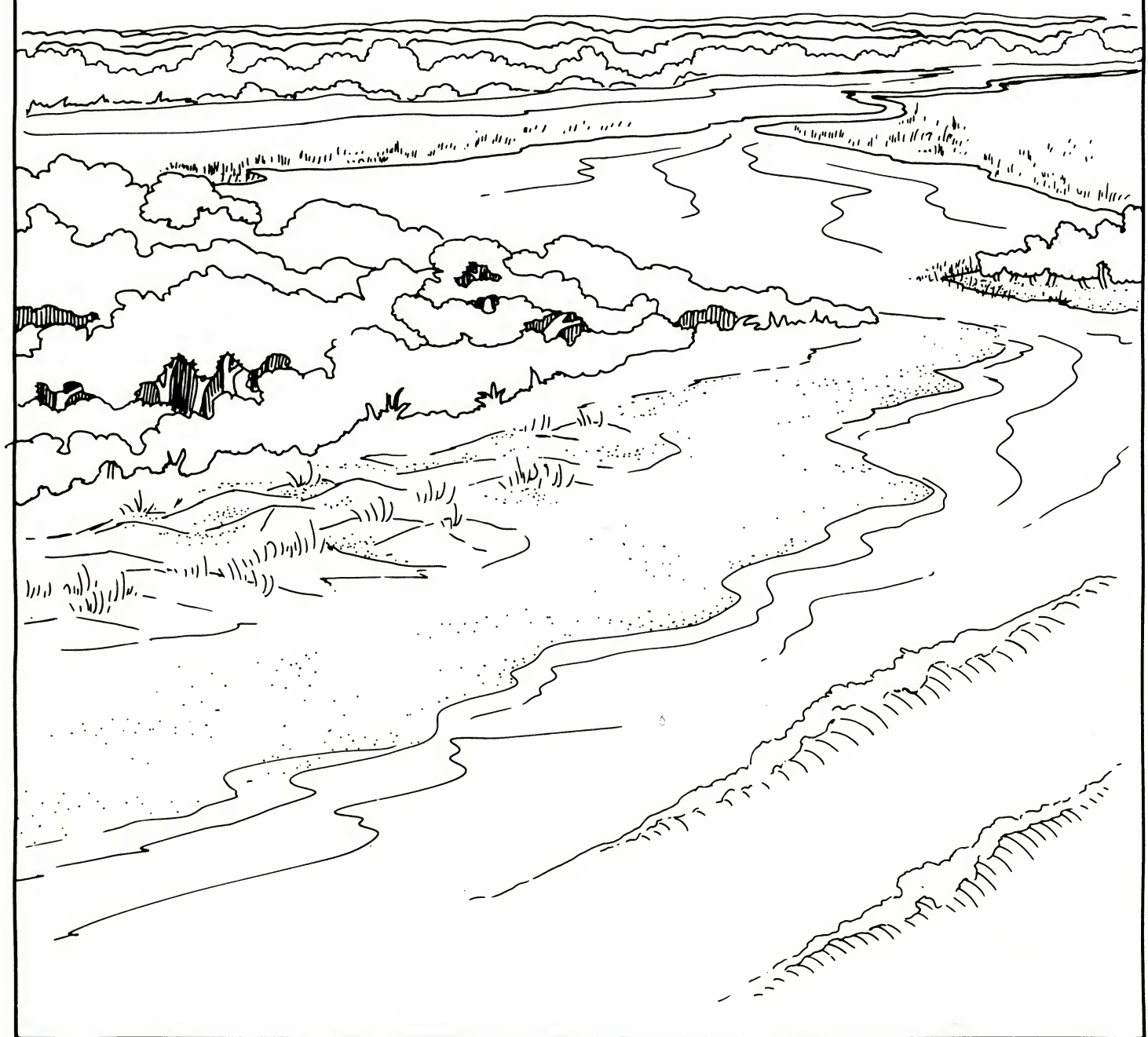
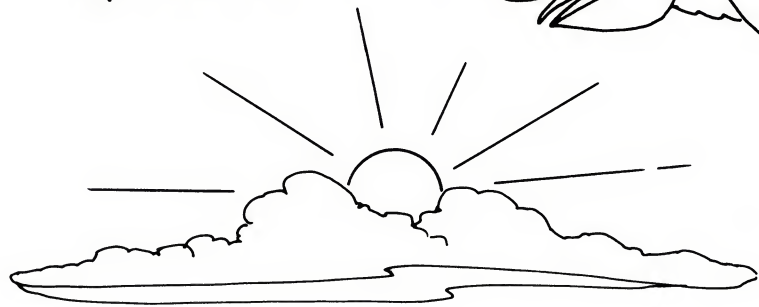
Color the Coast was based on a 1980 Year of the Coast publication, Man Meets the Coast. Grateful acknowledgement is made to the Florida Sea Grant College.

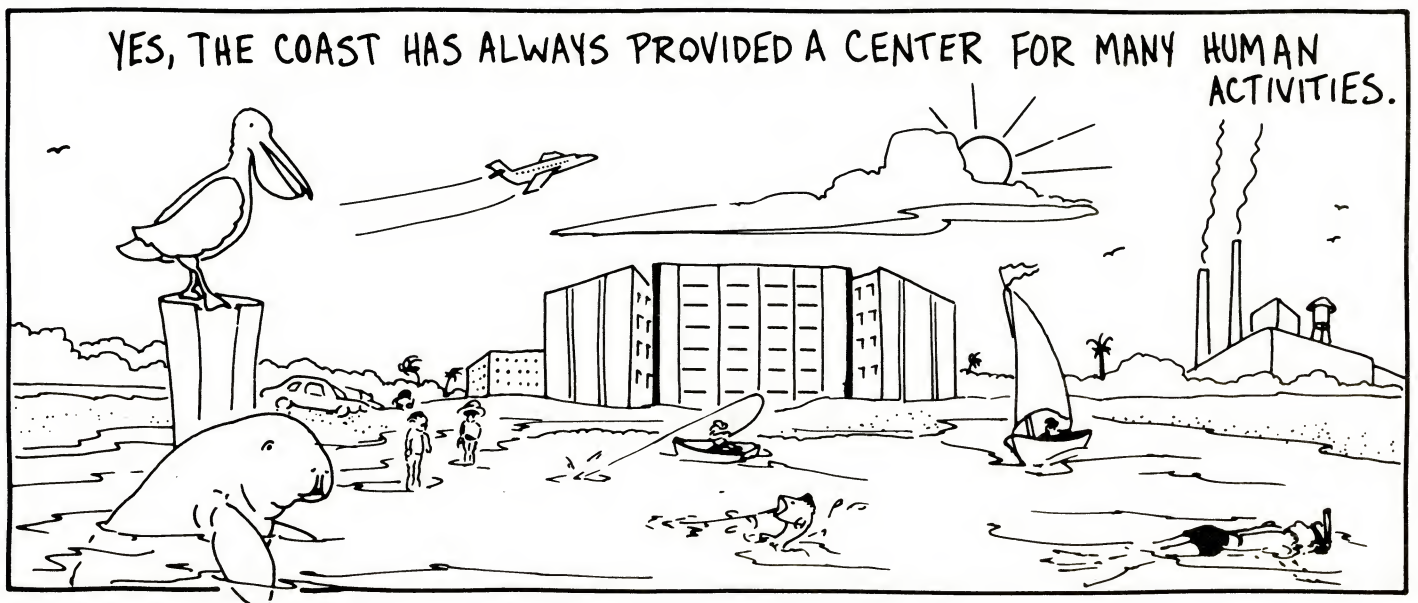
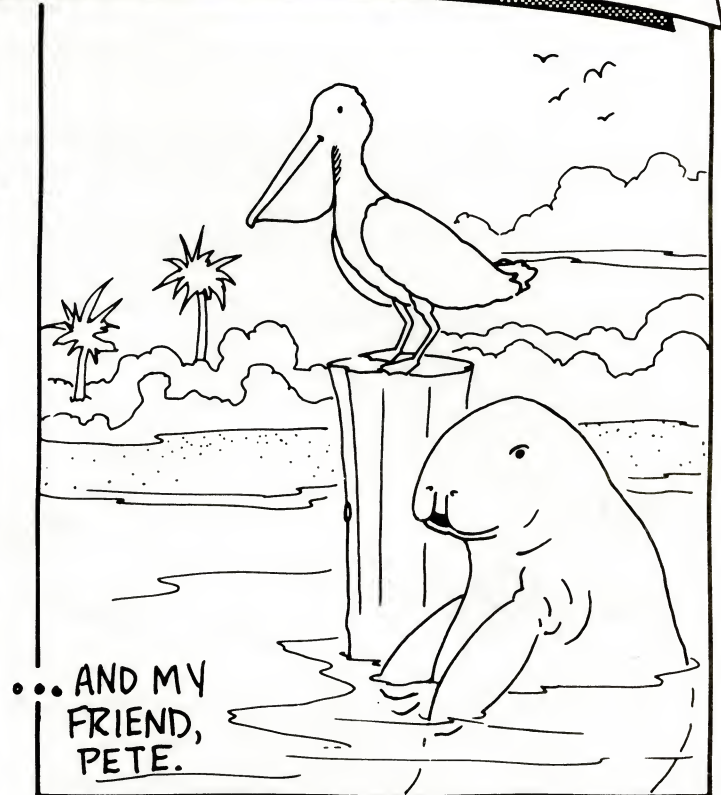
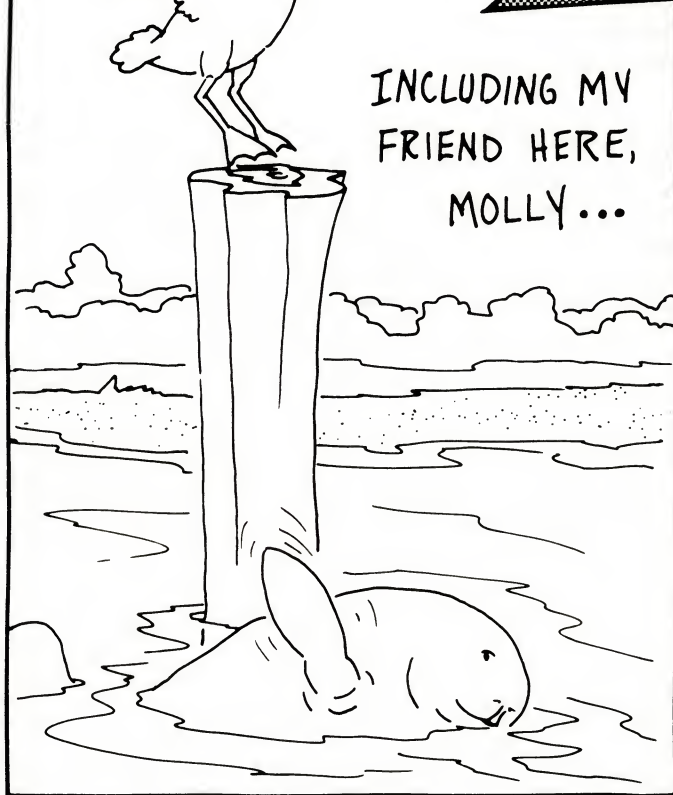


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PEOPLE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ATTRACTED TO THAT
SPECIAL AREA CALLED
THE COAST.

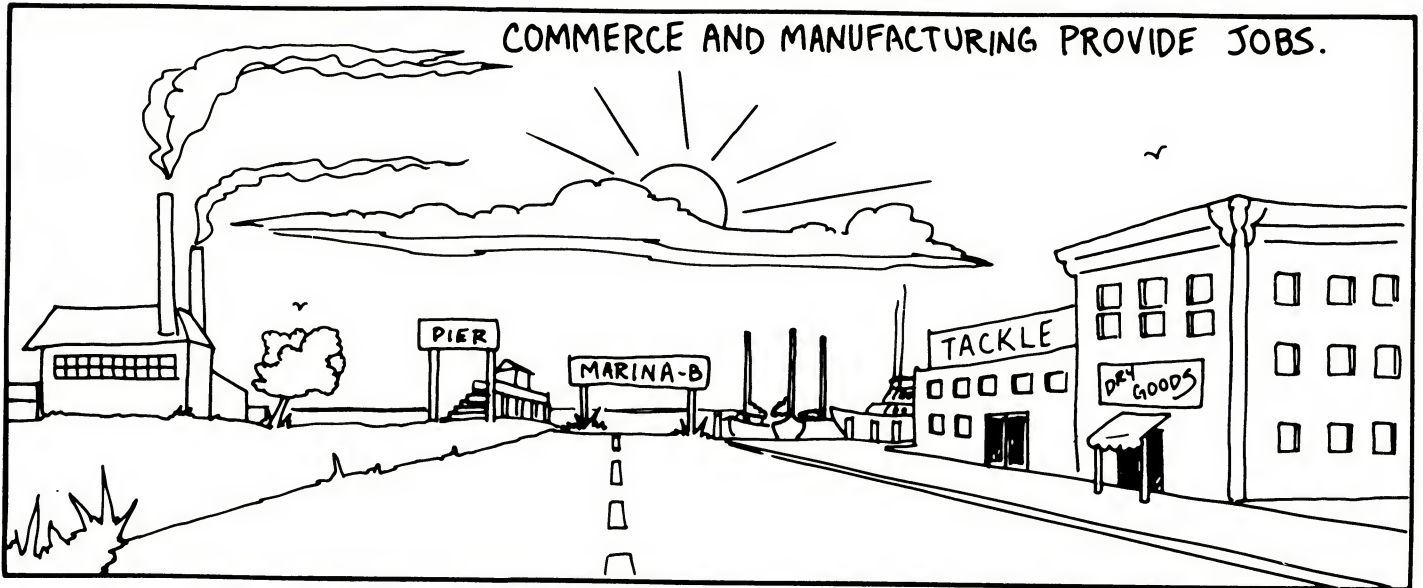




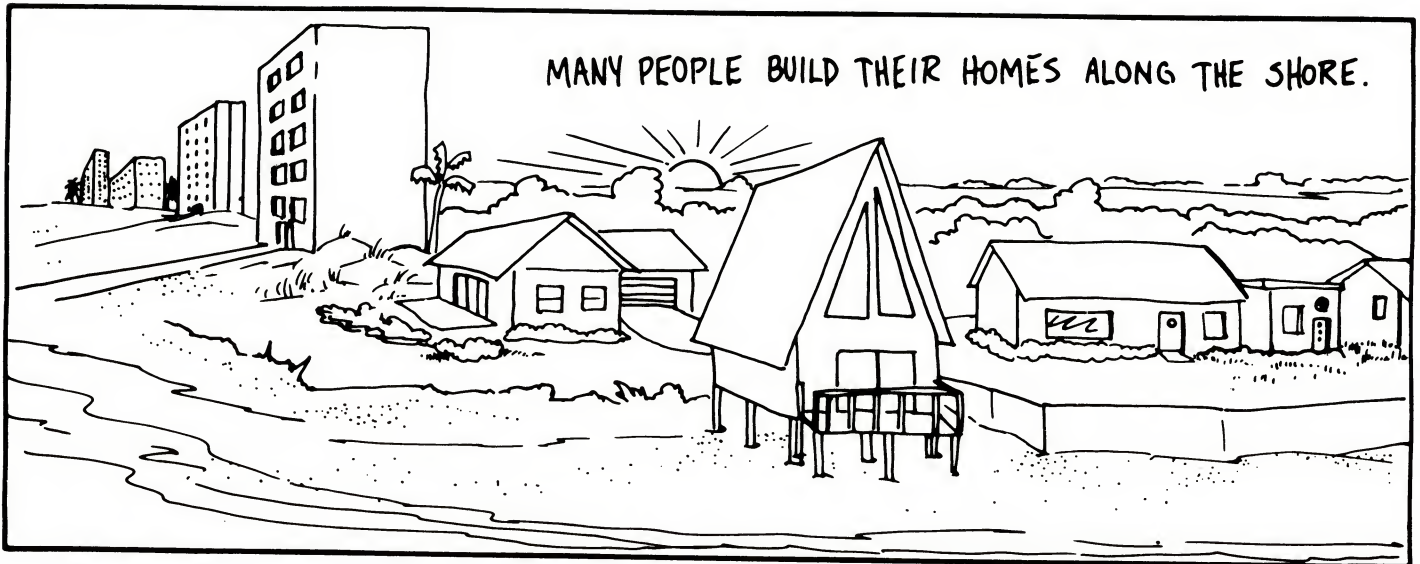
PEOPLE COME TO SPEND SOME TIME IN THE SUN OR FOR OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

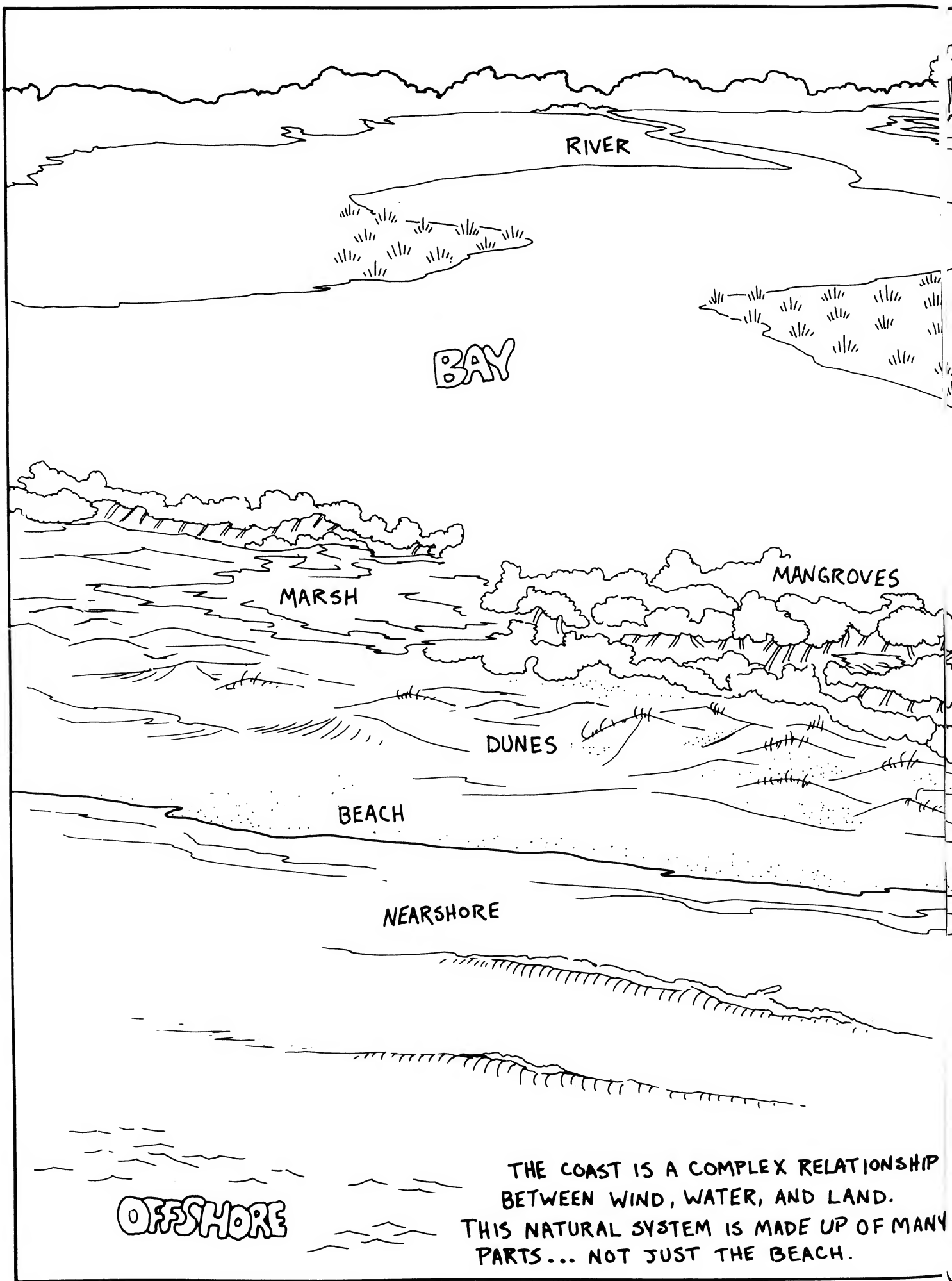


COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING PROVIDE JOBS.

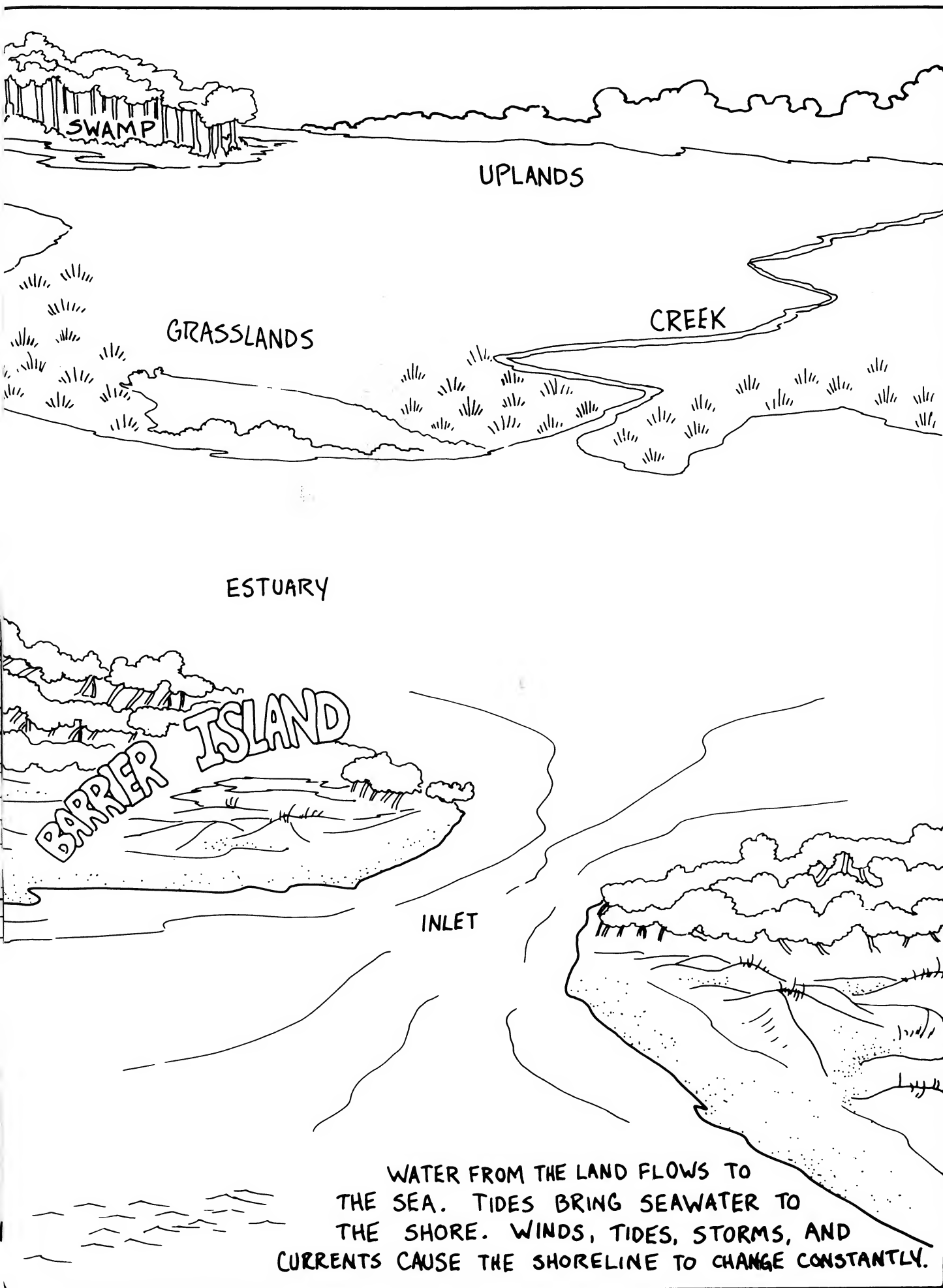


MANY PEOPLE BUILD THEIR HOMES ALONG THE SHORE.





THE COAST IS A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN WIND, WATER, AND LAND.
THIS NATURAL SYSTEM IS MADE UP OF MANY
PARTS... NOT JUST THE BEACH.



NEARSHORE, SAND BARS AND REEFS PARALLEL THE BREAKING WAVES.

DUNES

BEACH

SANDBAR

REEF

OFFSHORE, THE OCEAN BORDERS THE COAST.

BARRIER ISLANDS ARE FOUND ALONG MUCH OF THE COAST, BETWEEN THE OCEAN AND THE ESTUARY.

BAY

BARRIER ISLAND

MARSH

UPLANDS

OCEAN

BARRIER ISLAND

ESTUARY

BARRIER ISLAND

THEY LOOK LIKE THIS:

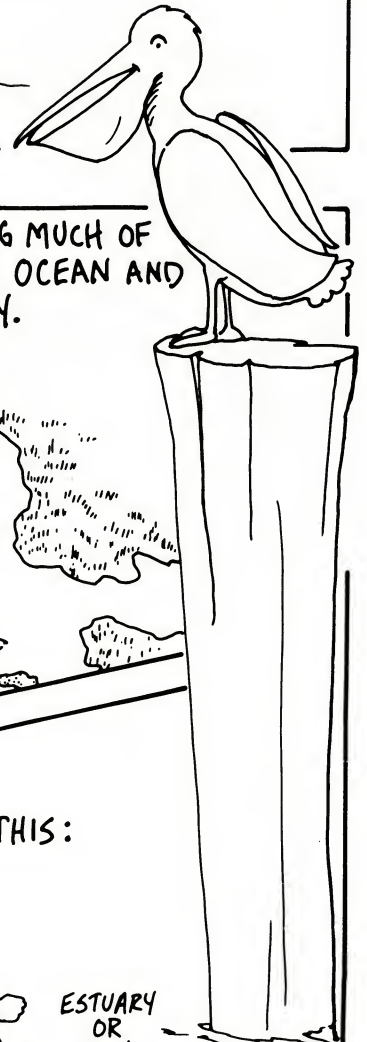
OCEAN

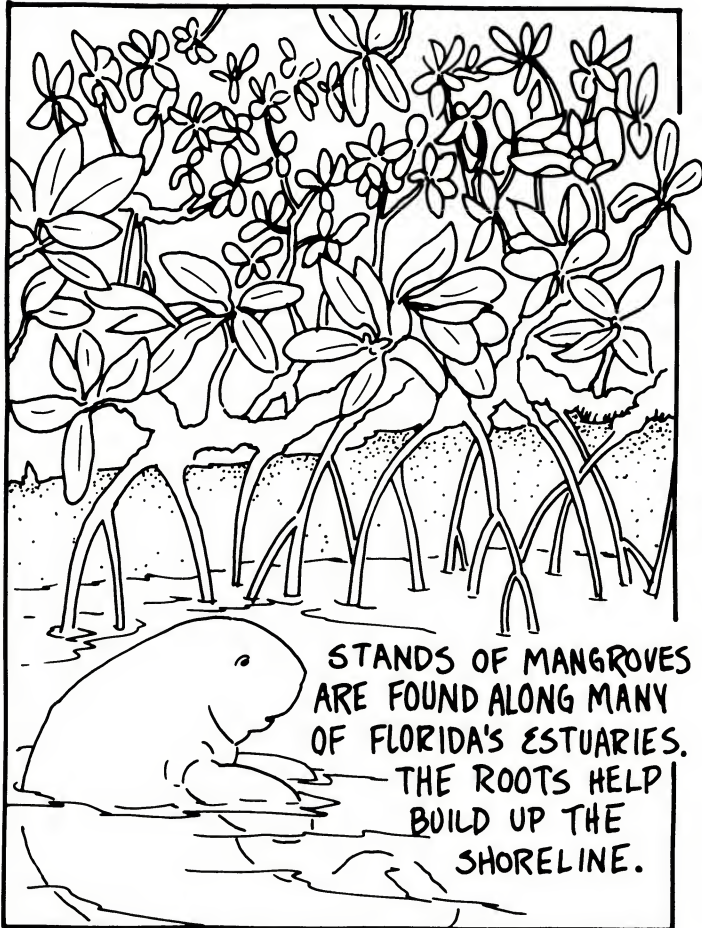
BEACH

DUNES

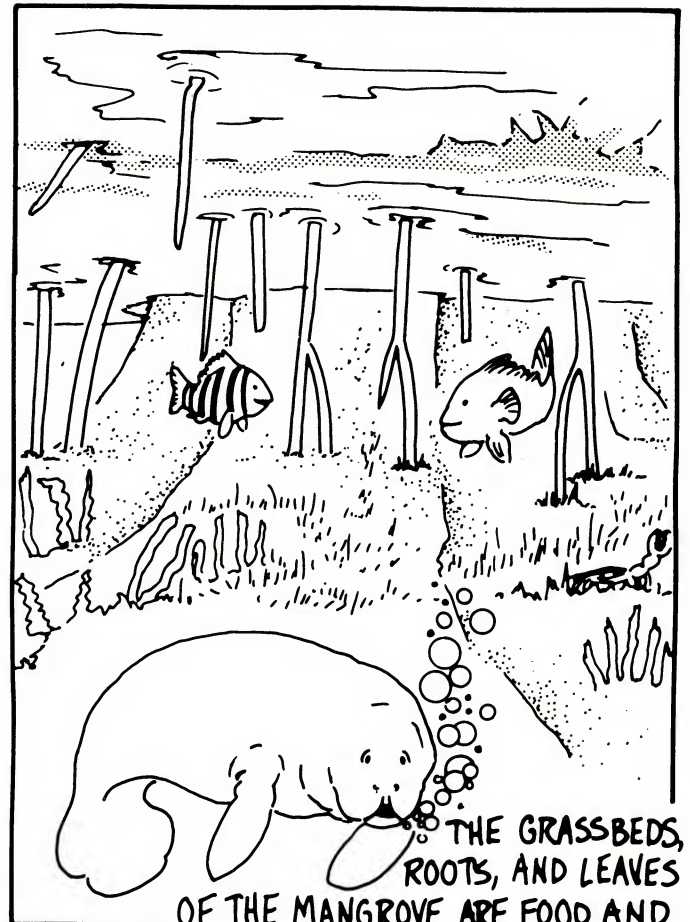
BARRIER ISLAND

ESTUARY
OR
BAY

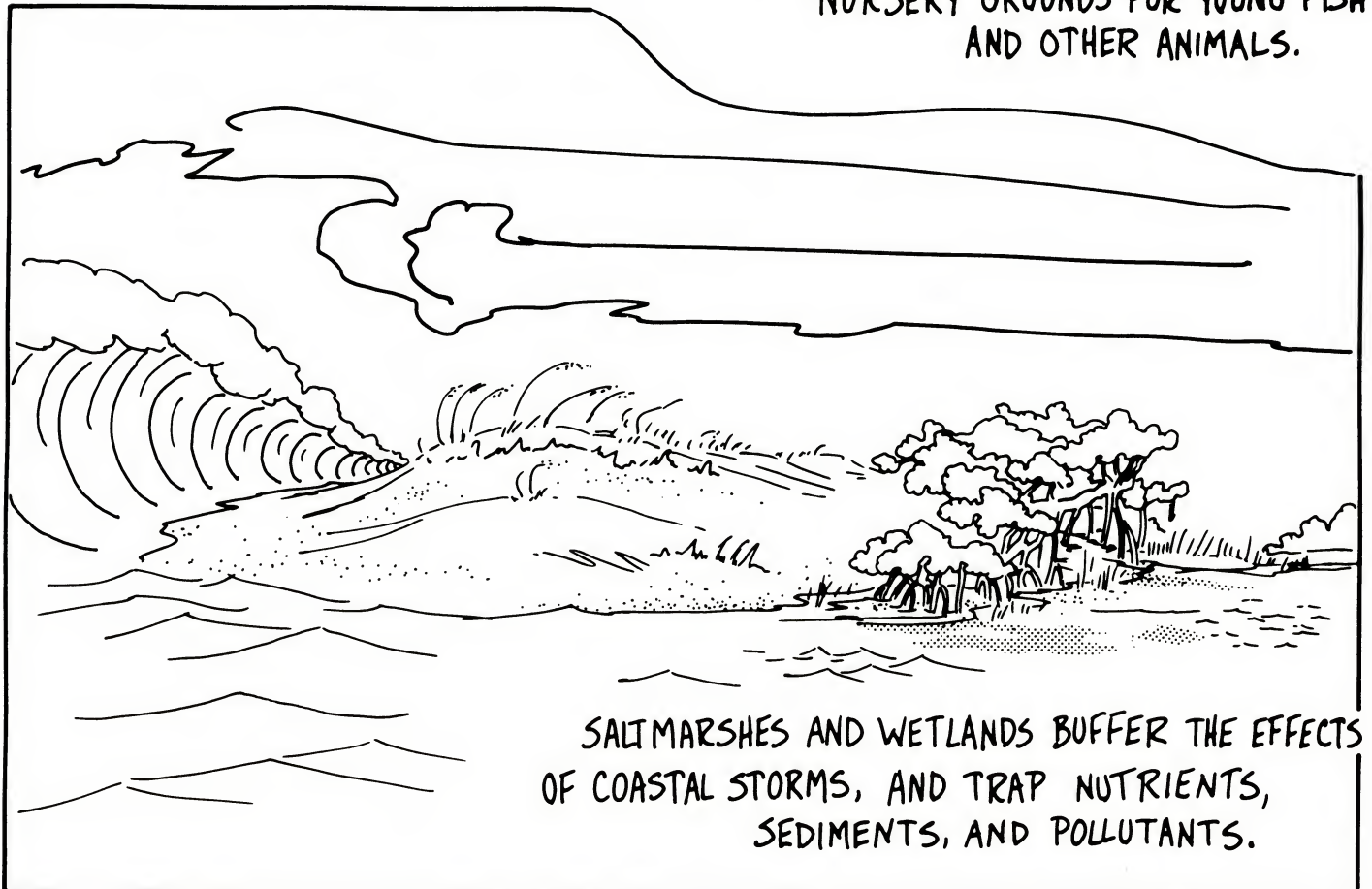




STANDS OF MANGROVES
ARE FOUND ALONG MANY
OF FLORIDA'S ESTUARIES.
THE ROOTS HELP
BUILD UP THE
SHORELINE.



THE GRASSBEDS,
ROOTS, AND LEAVES
OF THE MANGROVE ARE FOOD AND
NURSERY GROUNDS FOR YOUNG FISH
AND OTHER ANIMALS.

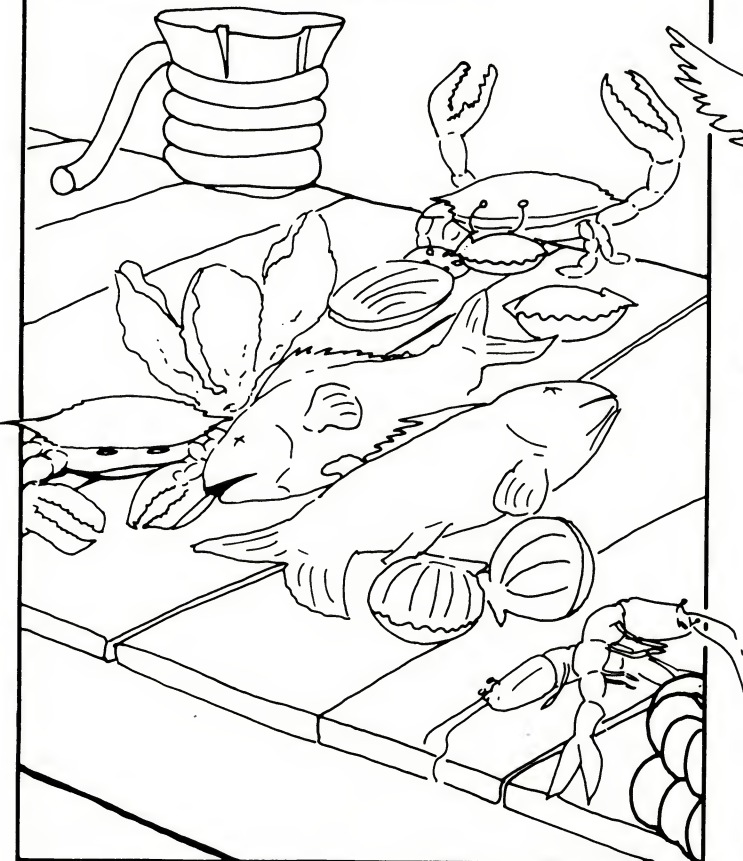


SALT MARSHES AND WETLANDS BUFFER THE EFFECTS
OF COASTAL STORMS, AND TRAP NUTRIENTS,
SEDIMENTS, AND POLLUTANTS.

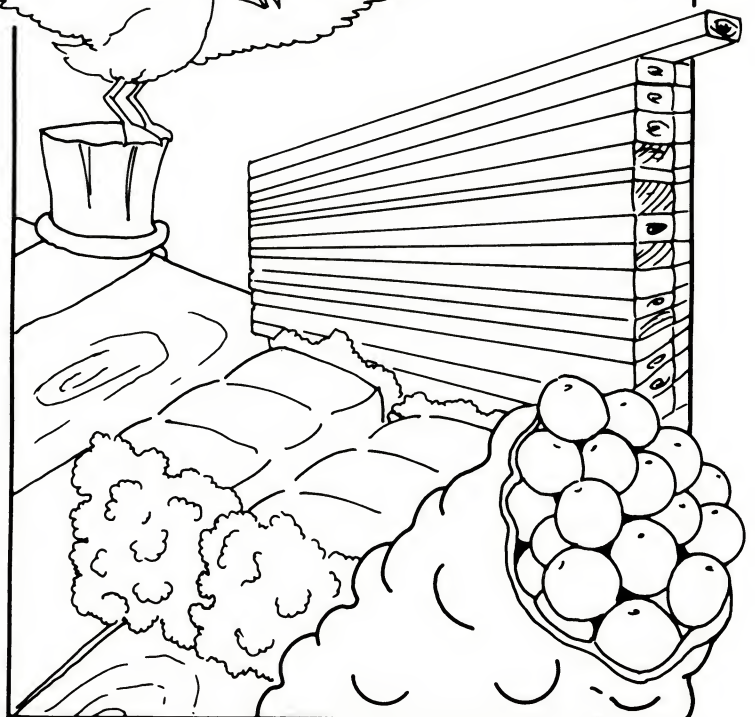
THE COASTAL AREA HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART
IN FLORIDA'S HISTORY.



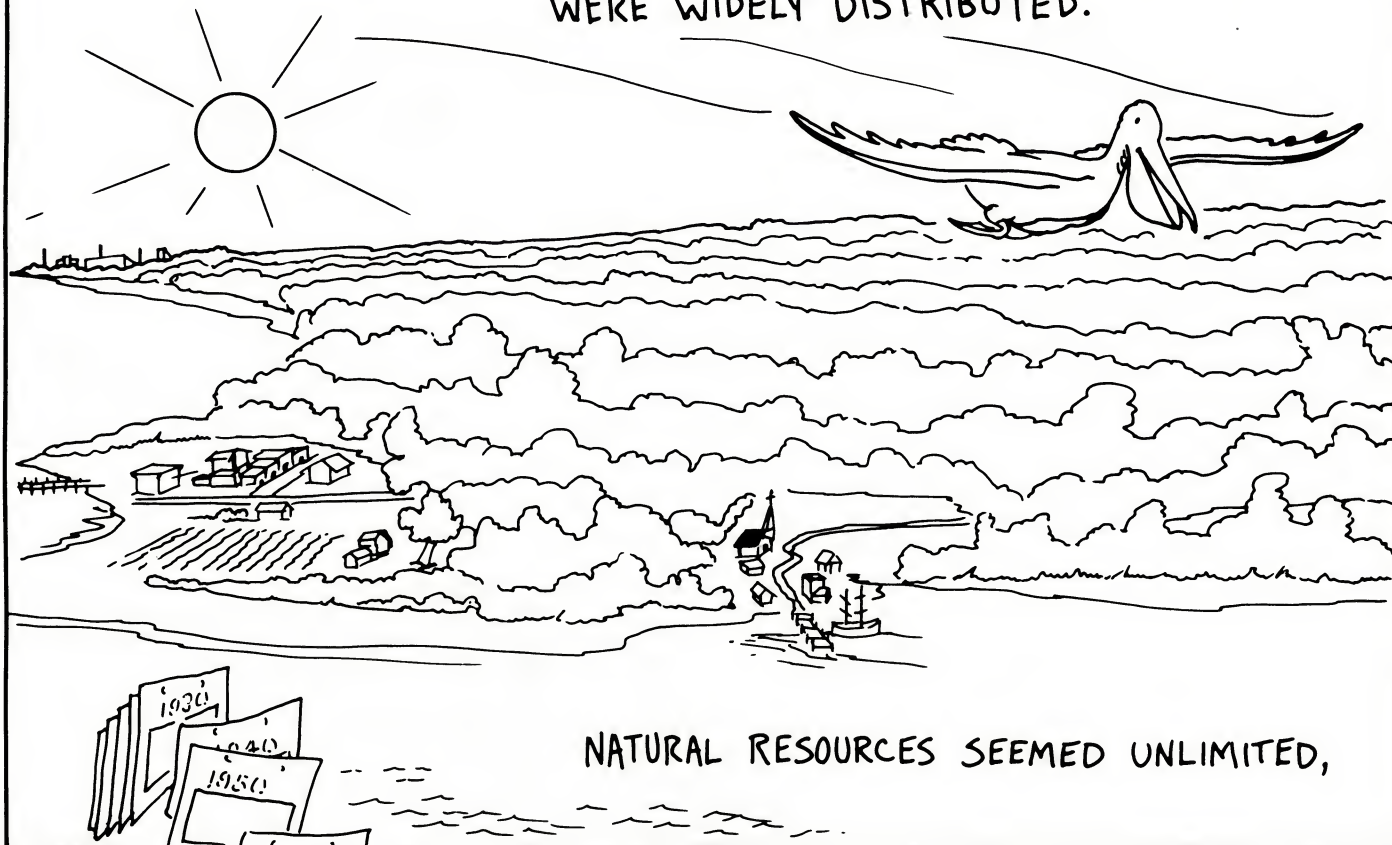
FISHING OF ALL KINDS ...



...ALONG WITH TRADE OF COTTON, ORANGES,
AND TIMBER PRODUCTS WERE A PART
OF THE GROWING
ECONOMY.



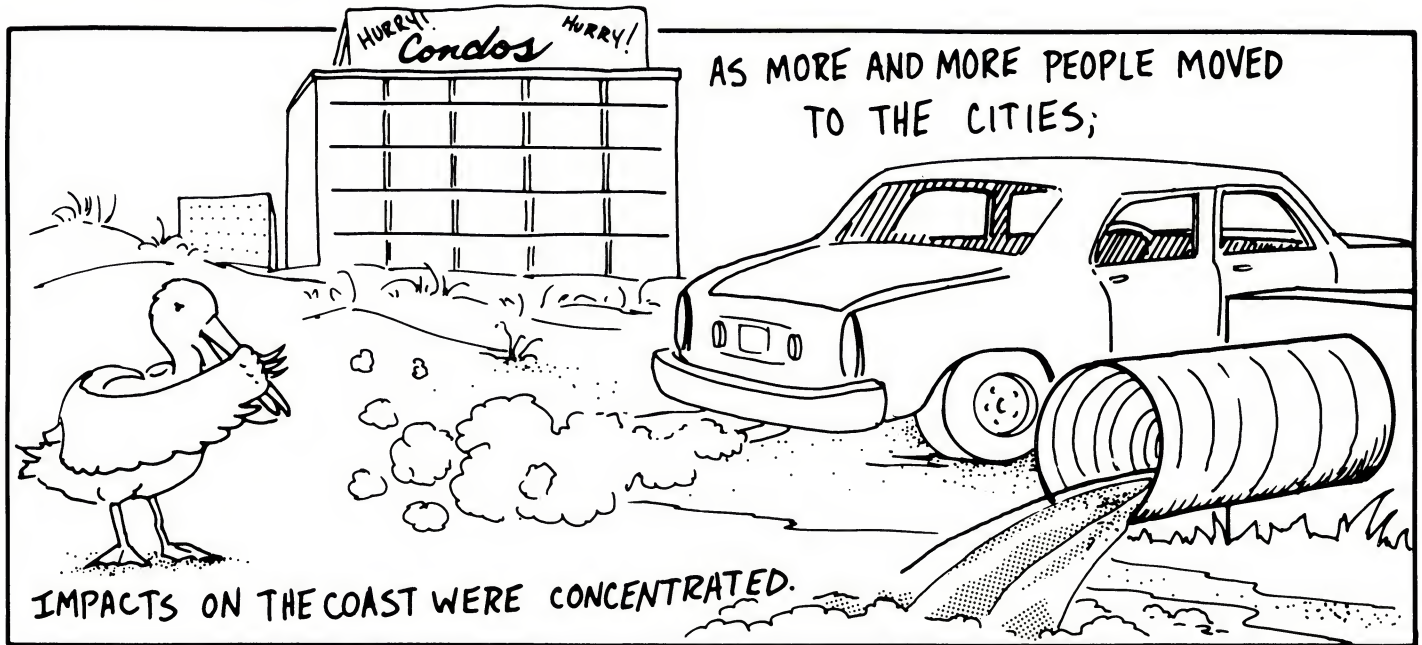
TOWNS WERE SMALL AND SCATTERED, IMPACTS ON NATURAL SYSTEMS WERE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

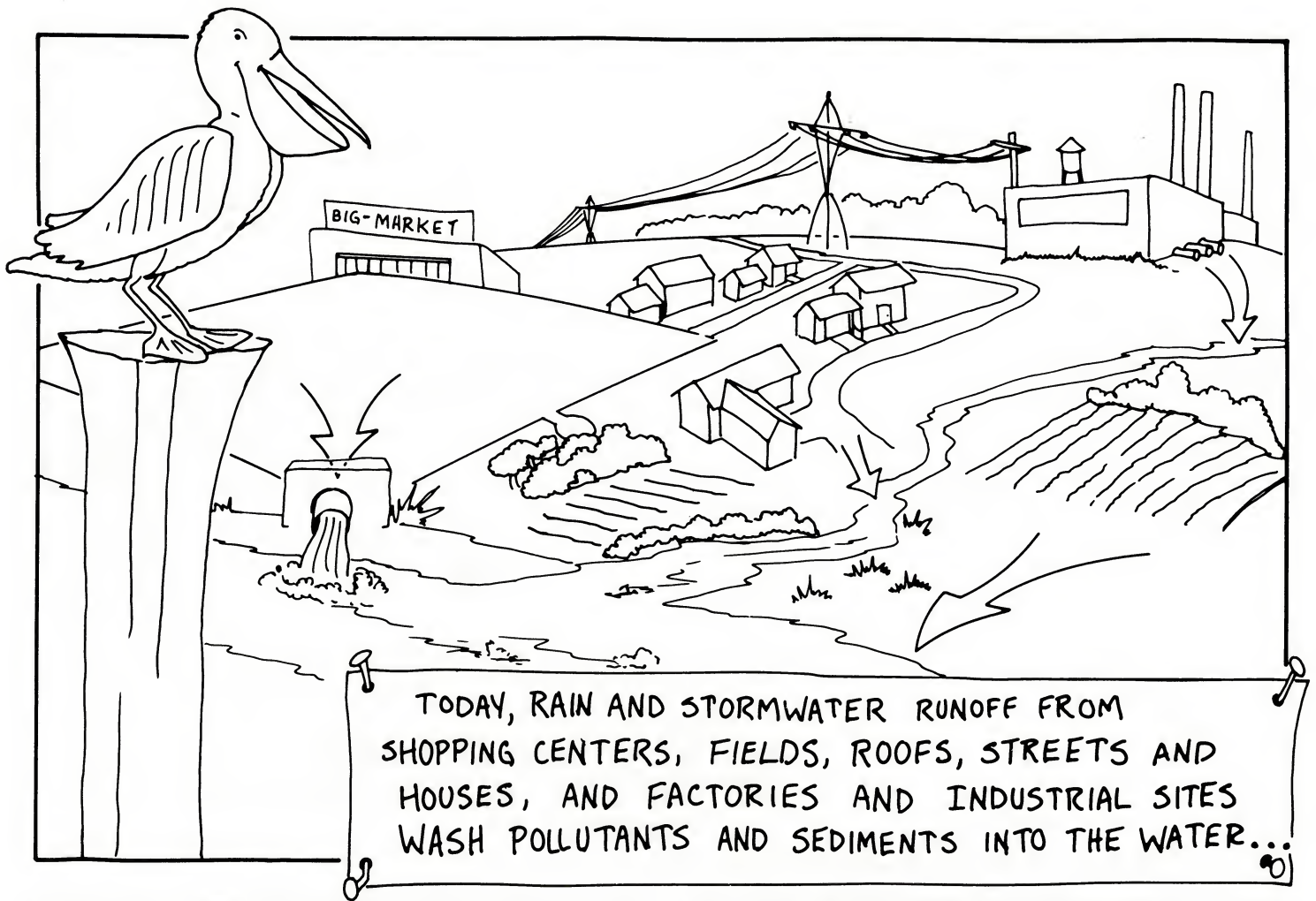


NATURAL RESOURCES SEEMED UNLIMITED,

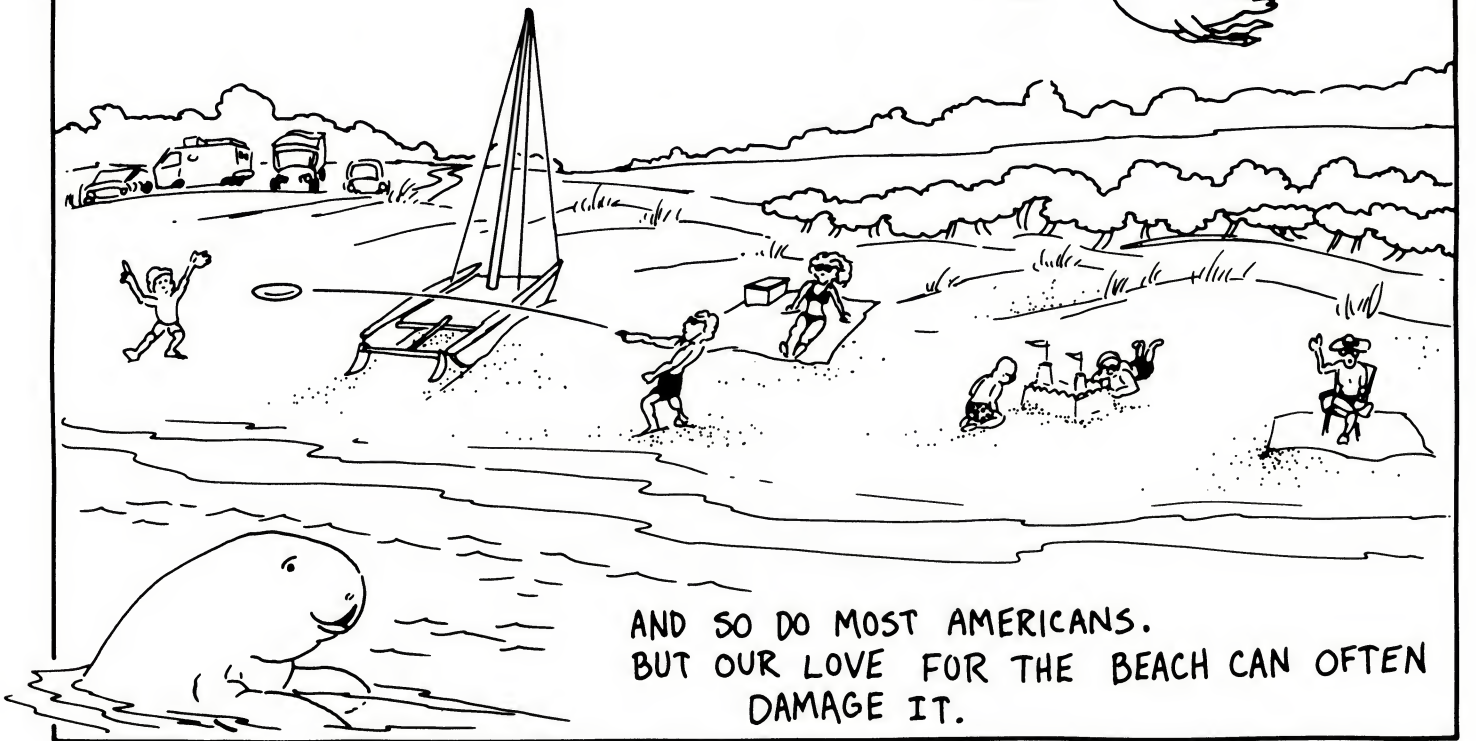
AND THE COMMUNITIES CONTINUED TO GROW.





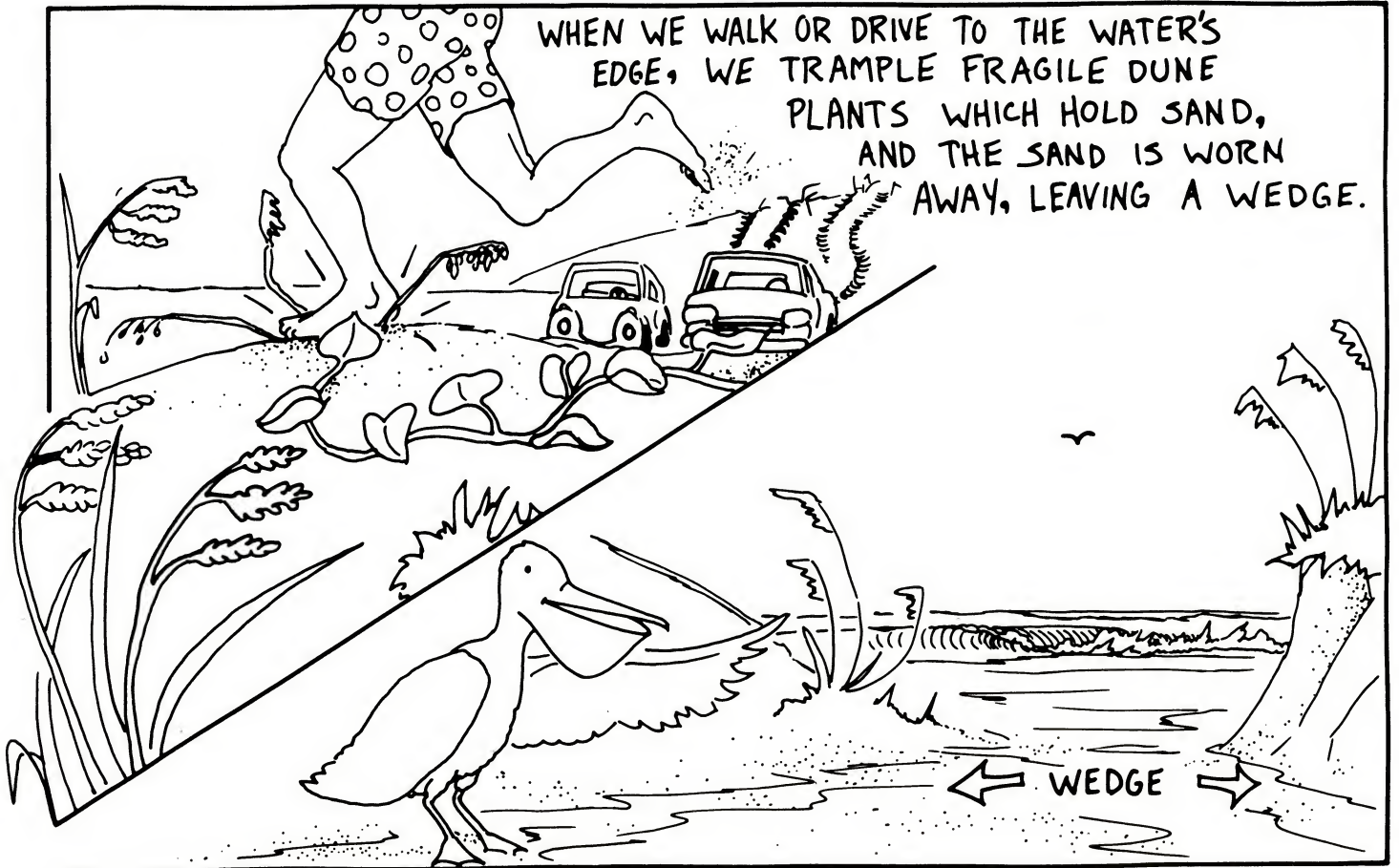


BUT WE STILL LOVE THE COAST,

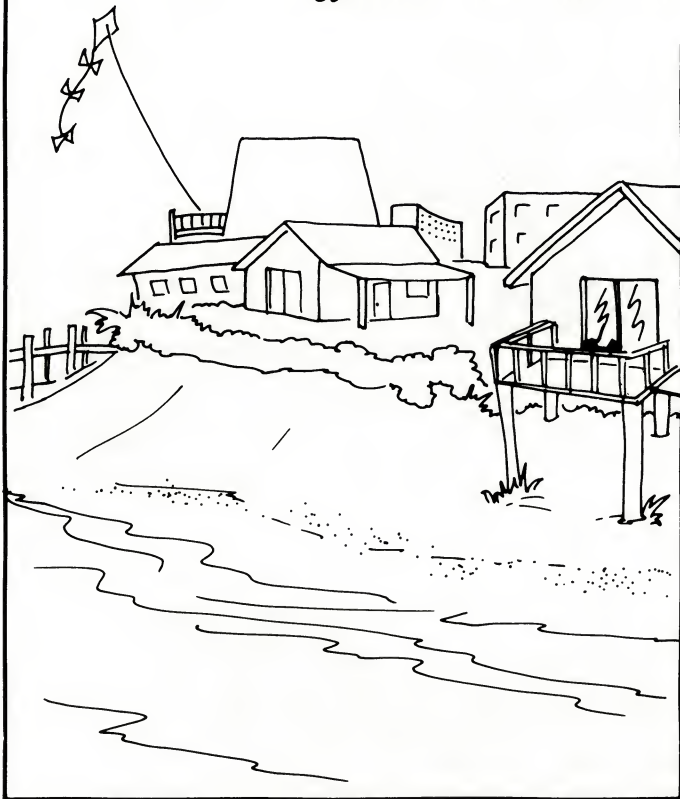


AND SO DO MOST AMERICANS.
BUT OUR LOVE FOR THE BEACH CAN OFTEN
DAMAGE IT.

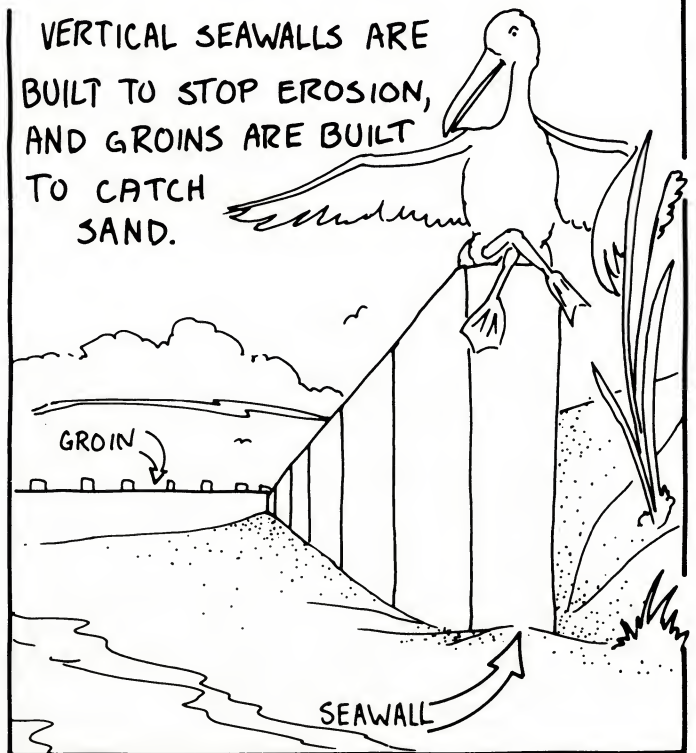
WHEN WE WALK OR DRIVE TO THE WATER'S
EDGE, WE TRAMPLE FRAGILE DUNE
PLANTS WHICH HOLD SAND,
AND THE SAND IS WORN
AWAY, LEAVING A WEDGE.



OTHER PEOPLE CHOOSE TO LIVE ON THE BEACH, BUILDING CLOSER AND CLOSER TO THE SHORE.

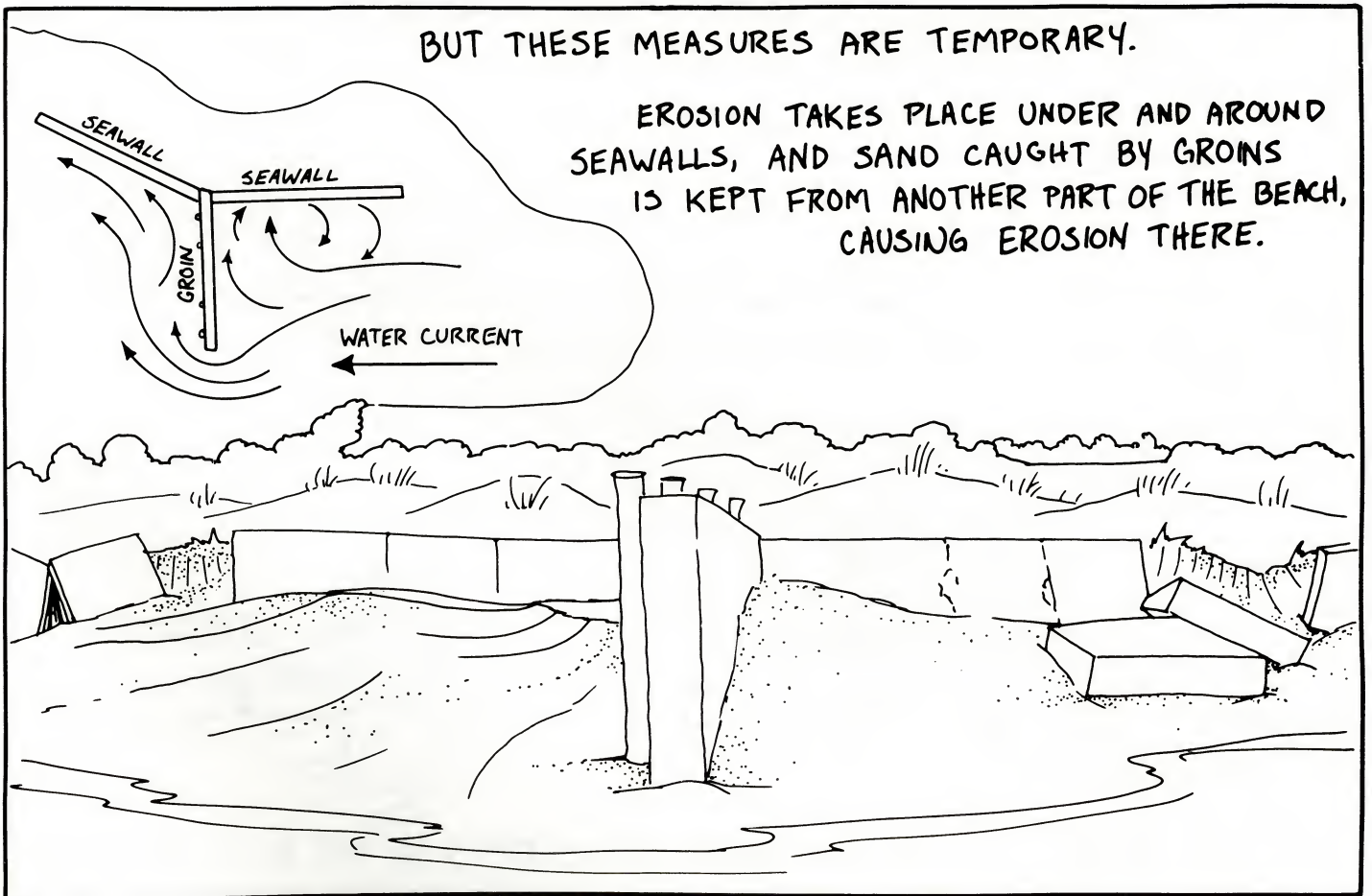


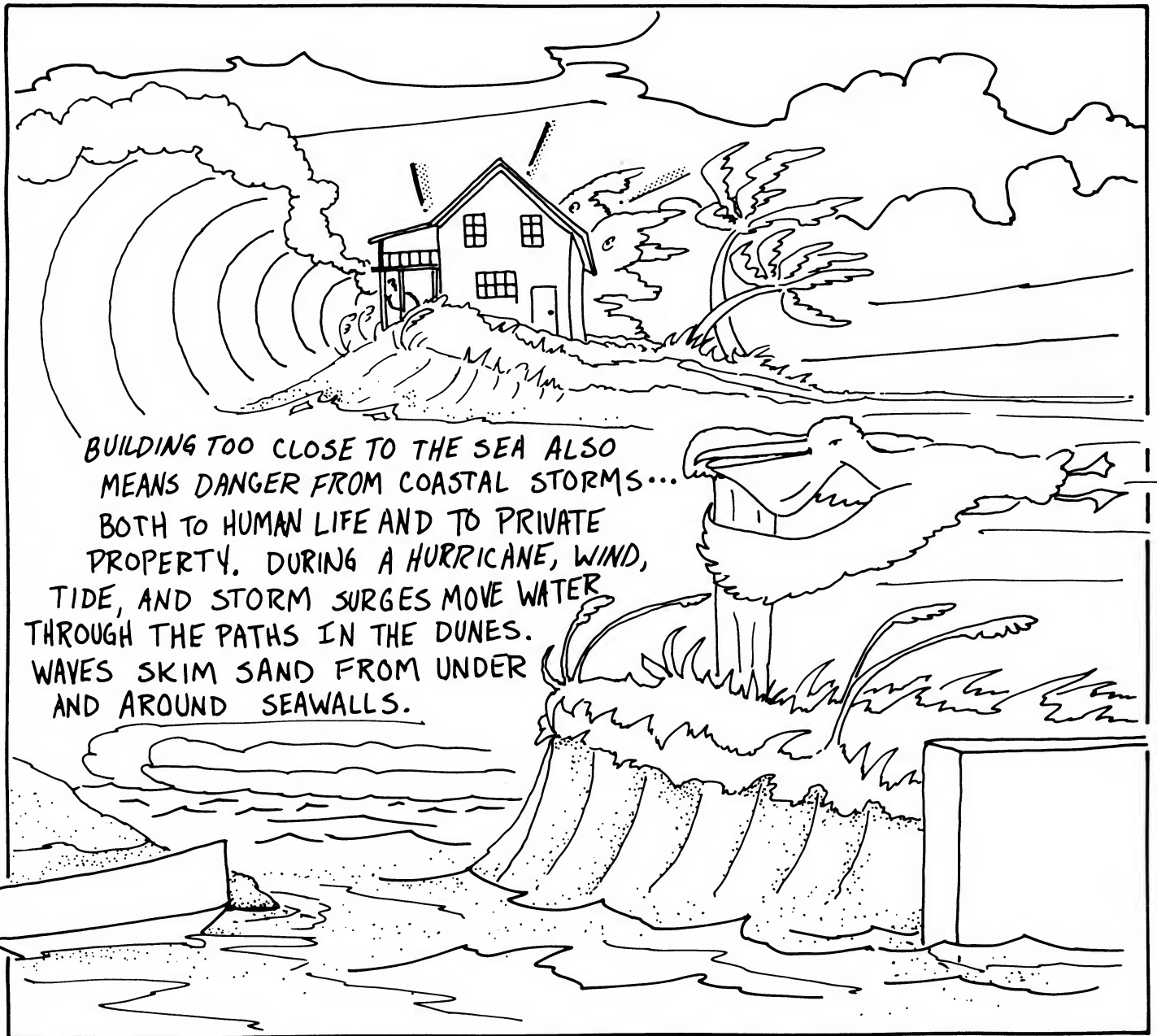
VERTICAL SEAWALLS ARE BUILT TO STOP EROSION, AND GROINS ARE BUILT TO CATCH SAND.



BUT THESE MEASURES ARE TEMPORARY.

EROSION TAKES PLACE UNDER AND AROUND SEAWALLS, AND SAND CAUGHT BY GROINS IS KEPT FROM ANOTHER PART OF THE BEACH, CAUSING EROSION THERE.





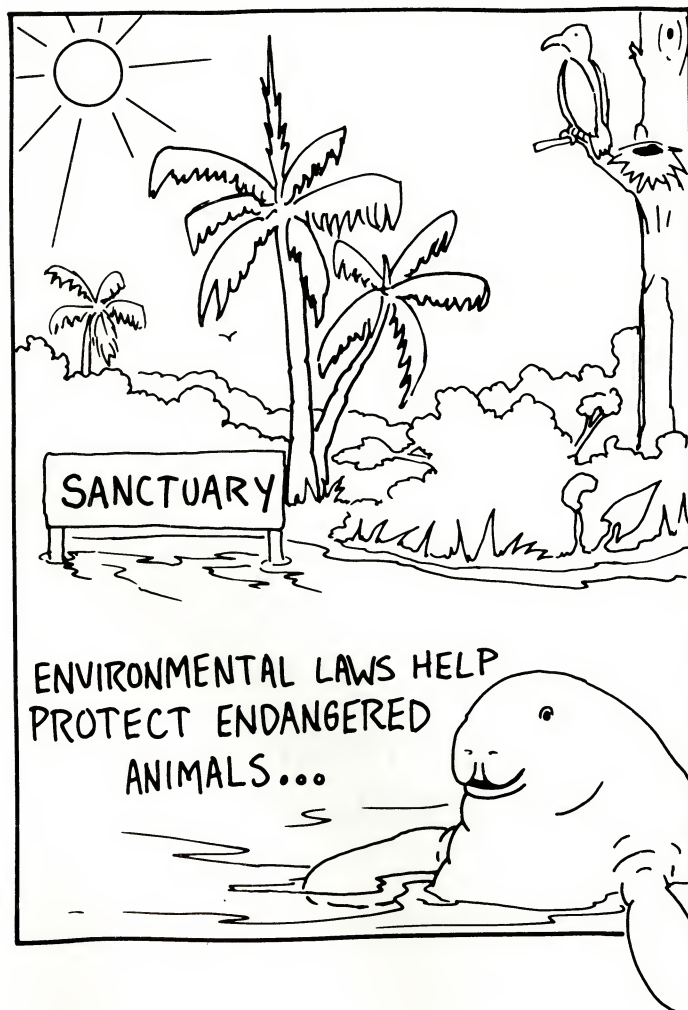
TODAY, PEOPLE ARE REALIZING
THE VALUE OF OUR COASTAL
RESOURCES.

SHORELINE
PARK

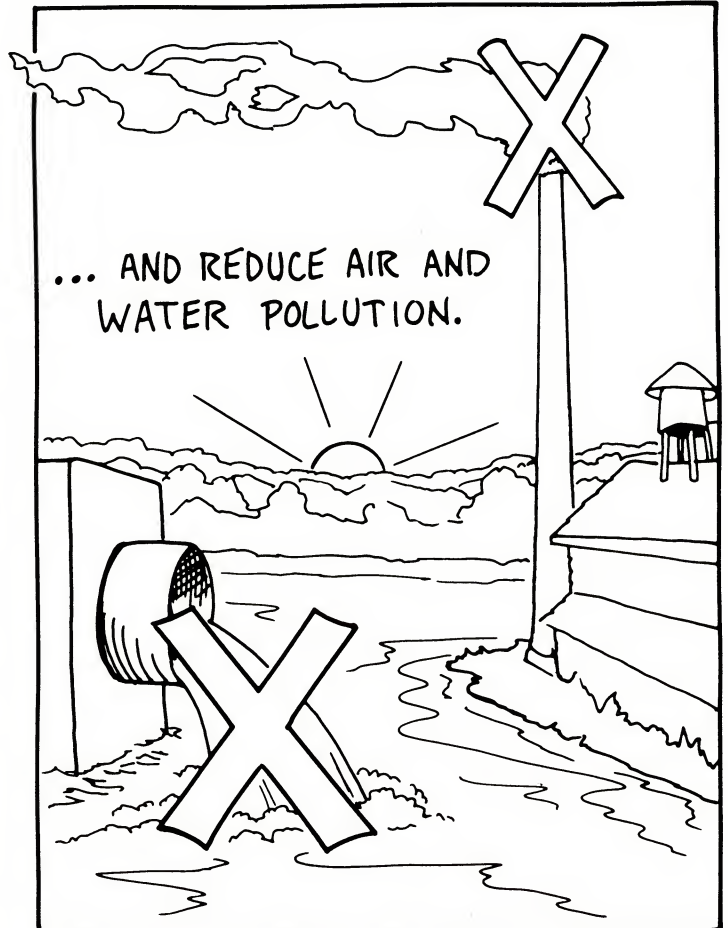
COASTAL
ZONE ACT

STATE
PLAN

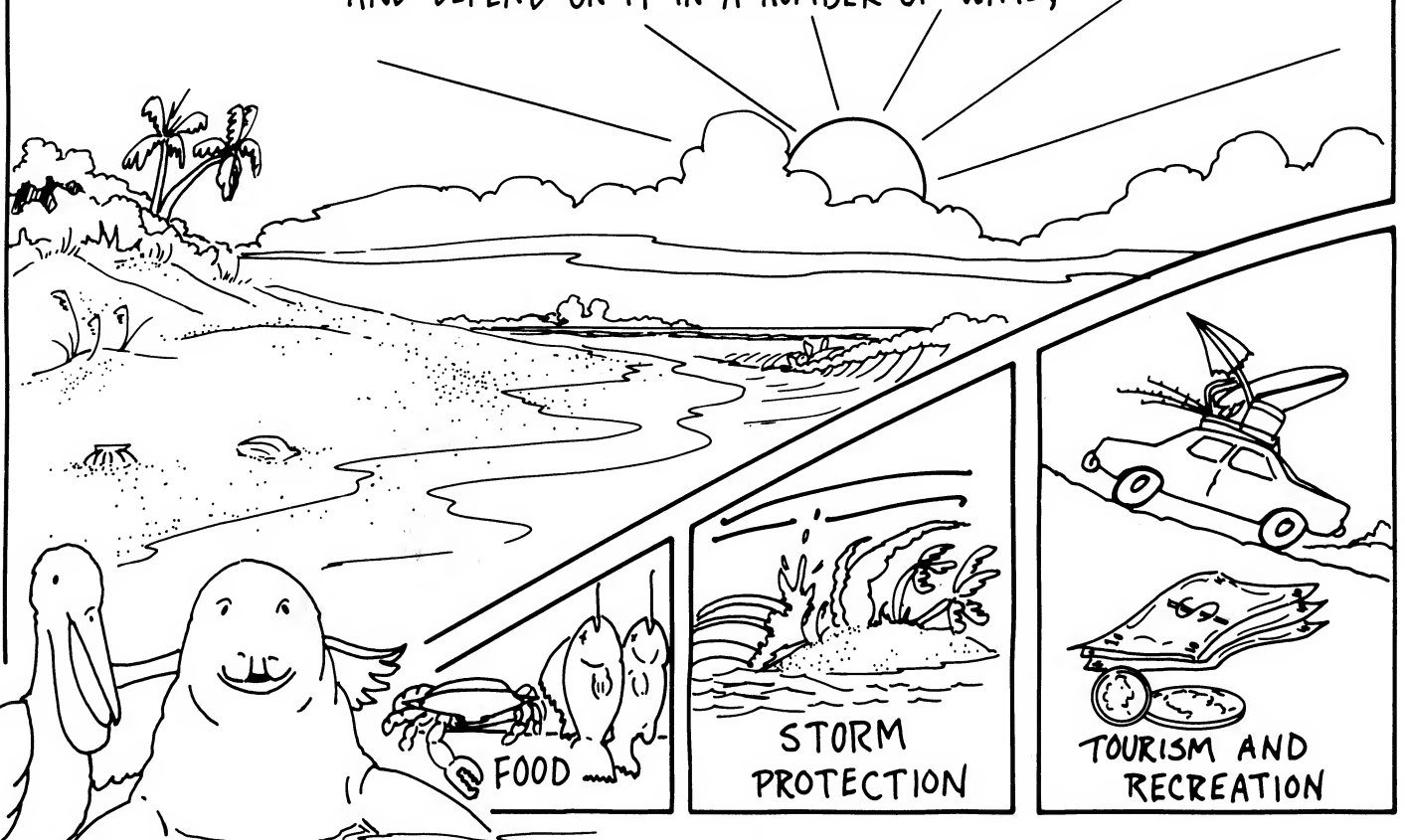
LAWS HAVE BEEN PASSED
TO HELP CITIES AND STATES PLAN
FOR THE WISE USE OF THE COAST.



... AND REDUCE AIR AND
WATER POLLUTION.



WE LOVE THE BEAUTY AND POWER OF THE SEA,
AND DEPEND ON IT IN A NUMBER OF WAYS,



BY WORKING TOGETHER...



... WE CAN HELP PROTECT AND PRESERVE
OUR COASTAL RESOURCES.



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